do so. The rules were, therefore, incomplete. The total receipts for 1091 in the Veterinary Hospital at Nagercoil amounted to about Rs. 208, and the total disbursements, to Rs. 2,491. The receipts came to only 1/12 of the expenditure. If treatment was given free, perhaps another sum of Rs. 500 has to be spent by the Government. But the ryots would thereby be greatly benefited.

Taking the statistics of the cases treated, the Member pointed out that the total number of animals treated during 1091, both in the hospital and in the circuit camps of the officers, was 1,013; or, a little less than 3 cases daily. That was not sufficient work for the existing staff attached to the hospital. If treatment was given free, there would be no necessity for increasing the staff. Only the allotment for the purchase of medicines would have to be slightly increased. As the ryots were poor, they could not afford to have cart bulls distinct from plough bulls. They used plough bulls also as cart bulls. The number of horses was very limited and the Government would not be losers by treating sick horses also free. In consideration of those points, the Member prayed that the treatment of animals in the Veterinary Hospital at Nagercoil might be made *free*.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

61. Want of grazing grounds in the town of Attungal.

Mr. K. N. Parameswaran Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Attungal) represented that, since 1057, the town of Attungal had risen much in importance and that, though the T. I. C. was formed only four years ago, there had been more than 200 applications for building houses. The difficulty of feeding cows was being keenly felt. A few acres of land had, no doubt, been set apart for grazing purposes in the Chirayinkil taluk; but that was at the northernmost extremity bordering on the Quilon taluk. It might serve Navaikulam, Paravur and other places, but not Attungal. It was, therefore, imperative that grazing grounds should be set apart for the benefit of the cattle of the place.

Dewan.—The Peishkar has reported that there are no unregistered lands available for being reserved as grazing grounds at Attungal and that the only alternative is to acquire lands on payment of compensation. It may not be possible to *acquire* lands and reserve them as grazing grounds.

Member.—The T. I. C. has a balance of more than Rs. 2,000. This should suffice to purchase four or five acres of land which could be set apart as a pasture-ground.

To the Dewan's query whether the grazing ground was intended to benefit only the town and whether the T. I. C. funds could be utilised for the purpose, the Member said that he proposed the reservation of a grazing ground for the T. I. C. town of Attungal and not for the whole taluk and that, if a light fee was levied on every head of cattle grazing in the area to be set apart, the T. I. C. would have receipts under that head. He added that the people of the town would have no objection to the course proposed by him.

Dewan's reply.—The suggestion of the Member will be considered.

62. Agriculture and Industries.

Mr. M. R. Parameswaran Pillai (Member, Shertallai taluk) said that the prosperity of a country depended upon the development of agriculture and industries and that the attention paid to the subject in Travancore was not adequate. It was more than 8 years since the Department of Agriculture was organised in Travancore. The expenditure incurred on the department in 1091 was Rs. 76,440, which worked only to ·5 per cent of the total revenue of the State. That sum could not be regarded as sufficient. The cultivation of the chief produce in the State, namely, paddy and cocoanut, did not show any signs of expansion or improvement with the increase of population. The people depended upon Burma and other foreign countries for the supply of paddy to meet their requirements. The Member was of opinion that, if the wet lands in the State were cultivated on improved scientific

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